

REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

NOVEMBER, 1852.



COLUMBIA, S. C.:
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REPORT OF THE REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November, 1852.

To the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina :

I herewith transmit to your honorable body the Annual Reports and Proceedings of the Board of Regents of the Lunatic Asylum. From the several Reports you will be fully informed of the management of the Institution for the past year.

It affords the Regents much pleasure to bear testimony to the continued faithful discharge of duty by the Physician and Superintendent, under whose kind management the Institution has been so successful.

Respectfully submitted,

A. WALLACE,
President of the Board of Regents.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Regents of the Lunatic Asylum beg to commend to the special attention of the Legislature, the Reports of the Physician and Superintendent, and their own proceedings.

In these Reports the current management of this important institution is fully set forth, and the Regents bear testimony to the able and efficient discharge of all the duties pertaining to the different departments.

The detail management is confided mainly to the Physician and Superintendent. These officers are entitled to our praise and gratitude, for the kindness, zeal and ability with which they have fulfilled all their functions. Under the most embarrassing disadvantages, they have been eminently successful in administering the noble benevolence of the State to this unfortunate class of her citizens. These disadvantages which limit and

cramp the good intended, may be greatly alleviated by a moderate appropriation of money by the State.

The chief impediment to a more successful application of the modern enlightened system of practice on Lunatics, arises from the defects of the building and the small area of ground around it. In the present edifice it is quite impossible to classify properly the patients, either according to the type of insanity presented, the pay, or previous condition. The means at hand in houses, grounds, &c., absolutely forbid more than an approximation to a system of classification. This classification measures the chances of cure; as it progresses to perfection, so is the proportion of melioration and cure. It is settled that no one obstacle so retards the removal of lunacy, as the presentation to its subjects of others exhibiting different phases of the same affliction. The ravings of the maniac destroy the hopes of the mere melancholy subject, the obscenity of the idiot drives the delicate and refined to despair. The educated and virtuous man or woman, is made more mad by contact with those whom ignorance and vice have made their equals.

In a word, by the defects of the building and the limited space, all are of necessity too much herded together, and it requires more than human skill to restore a just proportion of the number. Were the Asylum intended merely to secure the lunatic, or to secure the public from his mischief, the present building might be safe, under the ancient practice of bars, bolts and manacles. But modern philanthropy intends these Asylums to cure the sufferer on the well ascertained medical principle, that, all cases of insanity are cureable, or improvable to a point at which there is no danger from the patient. The restoration of a large proportion—the amelioration of those incurable—the comfort and happiness of all, is the purpose, the sentiment and the hope, which now dictates provisions for the poor lunatic. With us it is impracticable to apply this sentiment or indulge this hope to any great extent. In an area of four acres, more than half covered with the buildings, are more than one hundred and thirty-five madmen, with all their necessary attendants, and the cure of these madmen depending almost entirely on space, exercise and the removal from undue excitements.

All that can be, is done by the indefatigable efforts of the able and humane officers. But besides this impossibility to separate, and classify the patients sufficiently according to disease, or pay or condition, there is not at this time room to meet the applications for admission. At this moment, notwithstanding we have appropriated the damp and insalubrious basement, there are fifteen patients more than we can properly provide for. Called by every consideration of humanity, the Regents are earnestly seeking a remedy for this evil. It can be attained only by the entire abandonment of the present edifice, or the erection of additional buildings on the lands adjacent or elsewhere.

The large cost already incurred drives us to the latter with all its disadvantages, as the most *economical*. It is therefore proposed to erect a building suitable for the female patients, on the grounds belonging to the Asylum, east of the present edifice, or in the immediate neighborhood—where the area of ground may be still more extended. Such a building cannot be made for less than \$30,000 ; and built most economically and judiciously, would at once be filled with patients now in the Asylum.

It is proposed that this building be applied to the use of females exclusively, or to such classes of both sexes as will give room for a perfect classification throughout. For this purpose, we ask of the Legislature an appropriation of \$30,000, and do respectfully and most earnestly represent, that since the entire subversion of the old and most cruel system of mechanical restraint in the cure of lunatics, the result of enlightened investigation by the philanthropy, or scientific curiosity of individuals, and the policy of civilized governments is, that discriminating classification, ample space, and physical occupation, are absolute essentials. Since the wise and good Pinel struck the iron shackles from 300 maniacs of the Bicetre, and cured them with the air and light of Heaven, it has been determined that the most poignant misery of humanity is to be relieved only by the exercise of the greatest charities of the human heart. Governments and good men have vied to charm away the "evil spirit" by alluring pleasures, rather than drive it out by torturing the victim.

In England, France, Germany, and America, Asylums have been instituted, surrounded by all the luxuries which nature and art can furnish. Pleasant labor for the laborer, gentle recreation for the feeble, books, music and flowers for the refined, have displaced chains, dark cells, scourging, and solitude. The result is, for one out of a hundred formerly relieved, now in the best general Asylums, over 50 per cent. are restored to reason and usefulness in the world. We cannot expect to do all that has been done elsewhere, but the very small sum asked will enable us to do very much in mitigation of the suffering of this most unhappy class. With the means we have, all that can be has been done, but we are deficient in buildings and grounds. The ground we have, to a moderate extent, and with \$30,000, we can make improvements which will relieve much embarrassment and inconvenience, and vastly increase the proportion of cures.

The Regents deem it unnecessary to cite statistics to enforce the attention of the Legislature. Were we called on to do so, we could point to the action of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, instituting and patronizing more than 20 Asylums within the borders of England, and her noblest names proud to be active supervisors of them ; to millions of money appropriated by France under the dictation of her wisest statesmen and philosophers ; to our own country, where States, but chief-

ly benevolent individuals, who have won their wealth by honest and strong enterprise, and give it thus to the piteous call of their fellow-men.

But we need not do this; it is sufficient for us to know that provisions for the cure of lunacy are now in all civilized communities, and under christian governments regarded as subjects of primary importance to legislation. We, therefore, do not appear before the Legislature as petitioners for an institution of local or individual interest. We ask legislation on a matter of interest to the well being and good name of the people of South Carolina. We report to you the condition of a department of the State affairs we are appointed to supervise; and, in discharge of the duty imposed upon us by the authority of the State, we exhibit to you those matters which are for the good of the Institution entrusted to our management. The civil policy of christian nations demand an enlightened provision for the protection and care of lunatic citizens. The philanthropy of christian men has discovered the true method which ensures the object by means approved by all the sympathies of the human heart. To this end we respectfully ask the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$30,000 to the use of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum.

JOHN S. PRESTON, }
R. H. GOODWYN, } Committee.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum ;

GENTLEMEN: It will perhaps be as well, before entering upon my report for the last year, briefly to state the number and character of patients submitted to my care; and offer such general remarks as I may deem necessary, to call your attention to the situation and wants of the Institution, and the means I deem best calculated to effect such changes as are important to be made.

In November, 1834, I was appointed Physician to the Lunatic Asylum and on the 1st of January, 1835, I assumed the responsibilities of that office. There were, at that time, in the house 51 patients, 4 of whom were Epileptics, 2 Idiots, 3 recent—and the balance old cases of some years standing. From that period to the present time, there have been received into the Institution 545, making in all 596 inmates. Of this number 26 have been cured, 70 removed, 6 eloped, and 4 committed suicide; 29 were Epileptics, 4 Idiots, 100 recent, and the balance old cases; 121 died, and 135 now remaining in the house.

Of the general character of our patients, I need not enter into particulars; you are aware that most of them were removed from the jails, the poor-houses, and from the streets and high-ways; and not very many

whose afflictions were of a recent date. It affords me, therefore, great pleasure to say, that by the assistance of our officers, the care which they bestowed, and the efforts they made to preserve cleanliness, and by the kindness of an all-merciful God, we have been enabled to return to their families more than one-half of those who were confided to our care.

But, gentlemen, this is the age of improvement, and emphatically so of the treatment of Lunatics, and we ought not to lag behind when all others are so rapidly rushing forward.

It becomes us carefully to look into our Institution and see what alterations are required to keep pace with the present demands of the world, and what amendments are to be made to render our patients as happy and comfortable as those elsewhere.

The cry is for air, exercise, recreation, warmth and water. Have we all of these in the abundance the God of nature intended for the use and the enjoyment of man? Have we these even in the proportion that the demands of necessity would require, as ordained by his creative plans? I fear upon a critical examination of our premises, we may be found wanting. As they are especially necessary for the well doing of our people, I will call your attention to our present condition, and then give you my views of the course we ought to adopt to obtain what is so much required.

We now have in the Asylum 135 patients, and, from the character of lunacy, there is ever a tendency to increase: each year sends us more than we can discharge, and in the next five years, judging from the past, we will have within our walls, 170 inmates.

We have proper dormitories for about 100 patients—20 more are in use, but they are not such as should be assigned as a residence to sick or well.

It is evident, therefore, that we are in want of rooms for 35; our walls enclose a space of four acres—the buildings and front yard occupy the half of that—the wood yard and offices a half acre more, and this leaves us about one acre and a half for the exercise and recreation of 135 patients, 15 keepers, and the servants attached to the Institution.

Within the last two years, we have partially put the front yards at the disposal of our patients, by converting them into gardens, and this has been a decided improvement;—can we consider the two three-quarter acre lots, enclosed by walls 12 feet high, sufficient to answer the wants of 135 sane men, and if not, can they be deemed sufficient, for those beings, who deprived of reason, and those faculties, which enable man to make his own happiness, are compelled from infirmities, to waste their superfluous excitement by constant and hurried exercise?

Much has been done to maintain their health, but it is only by the indefatigable exertions of the Superintendant, keepers and servants, that disease has been warded off, and our people preserved, when Epidemics have ravaged our town.

But is it right thus to continue and require of your officers thrice the trouble that they ought to have, and withdraw their attention from their patients whilst they are keeping the yards, &c. in order? Is it right to cage up our people, when God's providence has furnished them such abundance of air and space? Is it right to herd the well and the sick—the delicate and the coarse—the refined and the brutal, into one great mass, and to make each and all act as thorns—irritating, wounding and exciting each other? I think such a state ought to be obviated. Can we do so? Within ourselves, we havenot the power; but ought we not to lay the situation of our Institution fully before the Legislature—state its wants, and what would most effectually relieve our patients; and make a determined effort to secure to them, that, which all other Institutions of a similar character have, and which is now absolutely requisite for the one over which you preside? It is not in man to command success, but it is always in his power to deserve it, and if he fails, the knowledge of having done his duty, is a balm that will ever soothe in his troubles, and present to his thoughts a subject for pleasing reflection.

I have now given you our position. I need not enter into details, as to the want of proper furniture, &c. for the establishment; and I will at once call your attention to the remedy. Believing, as I do, that when reform is necessary, we should distinctly say so, and strive for the allowing of that, which will fully remedy the evil to be redressed; I ask of you to solicit the Legislative body to grant you the means of purchasing a tract of land, and of erecting a more convenient edifice—such a one as will enable you to give the greatest advantages to those under your trust; and remove the patients from the town, to a location better adapted to their wants, and capable of giving them unlimited exercise.

It is a fact well known to you, gentlemen, that we are over crowded—that we have 15 patients sleeping in the corridors, having no dormitories. The basement rooms are not habitable, and if they were vacated, there would be 35 patients without accommodation. During the summer, no injury resulted from this arrangement; but it will not answer for the winter—and, besides, it is not altogether safe. A change now becomes necessary, and the question arises as to what plan will be the most eligible to adopt. We can obviate the difficulty by selecting one of two. The first, by a change of the location to a more healthful and open space in the country; the other, by adding to our present establishment, and erecting another building on the lot now occupied as a garden. I do not like the idea of increasing this already overgrown nuisance. Such the present Institution certainly is, both to the inmates and the inhabitants of the town. The cries, shrieks and noise, nightly issuing from persons pent up within too narrow limits, and having no other mode of dissipat-

ing their excitement, cannot but prove excessively distressing to the neighborhood; and, as that part of the town is rapidly increasing in the number of its inhabitants, I am not surprised at their determined opposition to the annoyance being increased. Would not a memorial, addressed to the Legislature, showing forth the necessities of the Institution, and the advantages which would result from a removal into the country, induce them to bestow liberally, and prove their anxiety to add to the comforts and cure of the insane? Convince the members of the propriety of the measure, and they will not hesitate to grant the sum of \$120,000. Less than that amount will not answer; but, with that, an edifice of proper size and character could be erected, capable of accommodating over 200 patients—as many as ever ought to be in any one building, or under the care of any one presiding officer.

By removing into the country abundant space can be furnished for every variety of exercise; they can have the full enjoyment of the open air, and the luxury of the free use of water. There will be land for tillage, and for recreation and healthful employment; and I have no hesitation in saying one-third more cures will be effected, and ten times more comfort enjoyed by the unfortunate inmates.

If you deem it improper to adopt this course, or should the Legislature refuse its aid, which I cannot believe, then it becomes necessary to examine the means more immediately within our control, and see in what way we can arrange for them accommodation so as to make it as near as possible equal to what I proposed giving, and yielding the fullest comforts to those who now are, or may hereafter be with us.

A building can be erected in the garden lot, and the land which we own around will enable us to give considerable space for the exercise, &c., so essential to their well doing. This will effect a very great improvement; and though it will not rid us of the annoyance of the town, one can have at least ten acres, or more, for their use, with fine water of easy access, and if you would purchase a small tract of land adjoining us, and now for sale, we would have abundance of water at a very slight expense. Taylor's lots and spring are now in the market, and I would most earnestly advise you to become the purchaser. To erect such buildings as our exigencies demand, will cost about \$30,000. With that sum sufficient accommodation can be supplied for our immediate wants, and such comforts furnished as will enable us to compete with the institutions of the neighboring States: but if some such plan is not adopted, the present establishment must soon become a mere receptacle for incurable Idiots, Epileptics and Lunatics. Should it be the will of the Legislature, that the Institution shall become a Hospital for the Insane Paupers of the State, then will they have to pay an additional sum of 30 dollars for every pa

tient, it having been satisfactorily proved that no patient can be supported at less than 130 dollars per annum. In the State of South Carolina, we have, in all probability, 400 Insane, (including the Idiots and Epileptics,) making an average of one to every 1500 inhabitants, and it is not hazardous much to suppose, that 200 of these will become chargeable to the State and guided by that enlightened philanthropy which now prevails, the people themselves will insist on their demented brethren being placed in appropriate asylums. The Poor-House will not answer. It has been found impracticable elsewhere, and we are not exempt from causes, which rendered it necessary, both in Europe and in our Northern and Eastern States, to have their Insane removed, strictly attended, and not left to the care of the Commissioners of the Poor—gentlemen, who though very willing to aid humanity, can not be expected to devote their time to overlooking those, to whom the Poor and Insane were assigned.

We may compute that in the course of another ten years, there will be, as fit subjects for the Asylum, about 200 lunatics, and perhaps all unable to support themselves. The Legislature will be bound, by every principle of humanity and justice, to protect those forlorn citizens; and to do so, they must continue to enlarge a building not calculated for the purpose, and in ten years will have expended more than they are now called upon to grant, and without effecting their object.

Would it not be wise policy, and true economy, at once to make the very best arrangements to expedite their cure? One third more would be restored if the proper facilities existed. The experience of Asylums warrants me in saying, that of recent cases from 50 to 65 per cent. may be cured; but, after the lapse of one year, the diminution of chances is great, and not more than 20 per cent. can be expected; and after two or three years, cures cannot be calculated on. The records of those Institutions also show, that where every facility and comfort can be given, that from 30 to 50 per cent. of general patients will be restored; but where they are kept in close, ill-ventilated and damp cells, and without sufficient room, the ratio diminishes until it is rare to find it exceed five per cent.

Some of our patients have been here 25 years, and they have cost the State about \$3,000, the interest of which will almost pay for the support of two. If they had been sent early, and fully accommodated, many would have been cured, and the State relieved from one-half of the burden, besides having the services of many very valuable citizens, which they have lost, and, their families being deprived of the assistance of their head, are incapable of supporting themselves, and become chargeable on the community.

As to the advantage of locating Asylums in the country, it does not now admit of argument. The whole world have risen up, and with one

accord proclaimed the fact; and with no less unanimity have they declared, that no institution performs its duty to the persons confided to their care, who do not furnish their pay patients with accommodations equal to what they enjoyed at their own homes; and superior, as regards the pauper, to any he had ever known. If it were necessary, I could quote author upon author on the subject. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, together with the French writers, have proclaimed the same in their publications, and England stepped forward in her might, and redeemed from the bolts and the shackles, and the noisome dens, the thousands who had been incarcerated. France had taken the lead, and through Pinel proved, that the way to cure insanity was to treat it with kindness, and with mercy—to treat the unfortunate subject not only as if he still belonged to the human family, but was one of its most cherished sons. And all who have any pretensions to humanity are forced to follow in her footsteps

I could wish that an appeal be made by the Regents to the Legislature, requesting their aid in erecting a building in the country, that the people of South Carolina may know, that when assailed by misfortune, and bereft of their faculties, that they are not doomed to drag out a mere existence; but that their country has erected an edifice consecrated to their use, where the remnant of their days may be passed in quiet and comfort, and the afflictions of their God are alleviated, as far as practicable, by that sacred charity which he has interwoven into the constitution of man. I leave this in your hands, knowing that you are familiar with our wants, and confident that nothing on your part will be omitted to secure the best possible arrangements for those unfortunates, placed under your supervision.

If we cannot succeed in removing from the town, then must we be suitors for the sum of \$30,000, and the street that divides our present enclosure from the opposite lot. We will want that intervening street, and I think will have no difficulty in obtaining it. The Council and citizens have changed their opinion as to the necessity of keeping them all open, and have yielded without a dissenting voice to one being appropriated to the College. After doing this for one public Institution, they will scarcely cavil at a similar donation for the comfort of those who are under such sore affliction. Our wants at this time are better understood; and it is hoped that instead of opposition the Council will join us in our exertions to improve the condition of those beings who, by the inscrutable will of an all-wise Deity, have been reduced to so pitiable a condition.

During the last year, our keepers have endeavored to do their duty. One of them acted improperly to one of the patients. I censured him for his great rudeness. He was promptly dismissed, and the effect has been

good. Generally speaking, they are willing to perform their part, so far as they are acquainted with the routine; but they do not understand the necessity of much they are required to perform, nor the principles on which that duty is based; and when they err, it is their misfortune more than their fault—yet it is true, that the greatest difficulty we have to contend with, is their proper control and government. They are all important agents in the management of their wards, and can assist or mar the exertions of the Physician, at their pleasure. One hour's improper conduct will so enrage a lunatic as to destroy all that the Physician has labored to effect in a month. In general we have had men of kind feelings and good temper; but it has more than once happened that my patients have been excited by a want of tact in some two or three, and against those, complaints were constantly made, and at their removal the trouble ceased. The remedy, I think, is plain, and easy of application. The Superintendent and Physician are the two officers under whose eyes they constantly operate, and whose orders they are bound to obey. If trust can be reposed in the judgment and good feelings of those officers, the keepers should not only be completely under their control, but they should also appoint and dismiss them. When it is fully understood by the assistants that they are entirely dependent on those officers, they will not only obey, but they will do so cheerfully; and when their duties are plainly marked out, and carefully explained, they will take a pride in its proper performance, and to the best of their knowledge you will be served with zeal and promptitude. Should they deem themselves treated with harshness, or improperly dismissed, at the very first meeting of the Board, they can lodge their complaint, the facts be enquired into, and justice awarded. In my opinion no Institution can be properly carried on where the head of the Institution has not the most perfect command of all the subordinates, and his praise or his censure be considered of the utmost importance.

The female keepers are zealous in their department, and succeed well—but it is easier to find employment for those under their charge. The needle and domestic concerns, present a constant source of amusement and occupation; but the Ladies complain of its sameness, that it tires without giving proper exercise, and, therefore, they pray for additional sources of enjoyment. They are much delighted with their garden and would spend considerable time in walking about and admiring the flowers and shrubbery, but the place is much exposed, and they can only be gratified in their enjoyment at particular hours. They wish for more active amusement, and petitioned me to obtain for them a better system of recreation. They want more diversified employment, their minds require more active and cheering occupation—that Music, Drawing, Battledoor,

Graces, &c. should be allowed, and I agree in their opinion. Many of them do not like to retire as early as they feel bound to do. Our laws fix the hours of nine in the winter and ten in the summer, but the keepers find it to their advantage to get rid of them at dark, and by that means, the evenings are at their own disposal. I would suggest the propriety of lighting up two rooms, and a corridor on each side, and inform the patients that they are open for their especial use—place Cards, Drafts, Backgammon and Chess Boards on the tables, and furnish them with pens, paper, pencils, cheap prints, caricatures, &c. and let it be the business of one or more of the keepers to remain during those hours to promote their enjoyment.

I feel it a duty, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to state, that our Male Keepers have greatly improved, and have gained the affections of the patients, and they strive to make them comfortable and have succeeded. Mr. Leavy, the Head Keeper, still retains the confidence and friendship of all on his side; and I observe that his approach seems always to give pleasure. I can bear witness, also, to the fidelity with which those on the Female side have performed their trust, and Mrs. Dew, the nurse, has completely gained the good-will and confidence of all. She is much beloved, and is invaluable to us—both the well and the sick are, alike, attached to her.

Our gardener deserves credit for the care, industry and skill he has exhibited in growing his plants, and beautifying his grounds. He has a bouquet ever ready for the ladies when they honor him with a visit.

To Mr. Hort, our Chaplain, I am deeply indebted, not only for his kindness of manner, but his indefatigable attention to his charge. He seems ever to be an acceptable visitor, and certainly has gained their confidence and friendship.—Long may he continue his kind ministration, for I deem his services of exceeding benefit.

In the house, Nov. 5th, 1851,.....	127
Received since,.....	46
	<hr/>
	173
Of this number there have been cured and removed,.....	30
Died,.....	8
	<hr/>
	38
	<hr/>
Leaving in the house at present,.....	135
On the first of January, 1835, there were in the house,.....	51
Received since that time,.....	545
	<hr/>
Making in all,.....	596

Of these there were

Cured,.....	260
Removed,.....	70
Died,.....	125
Eloped,.....	4
Suicide,.....	2-461
<hr/>	
Leaving in the house,.....	135
Epileptics,.....	35
Idiots,.....	6
Recent cases,.....	120
Old cases,.....	435
<hr/>	
	596

In compliance with your request, I give you a statement of the cures in the Asylums of England, France and the United States. In work printed in 1847, the mean rates of cures in Great Britain was estimated at 21-26, but I believe it will be more correct now to put them at 45. In a table of statistics carefully prepared, the average of the French is stated,..... 45-2
 The British,..... 45-0
 Other Europeans,..... 39-8
 American,..... 40-2

In the last number of the Journal of Insanity, a copy of which I transmit, you will find the average does not much exceed that rate for cases received in the year, and falls very far short, if we take into the calculation all who are in the house.

In the McLean Asylum during the year there were,.....	36
Cured,.....	7
Died,.....	2
<hr/>	
In Butler Hospital during the year there were,.....	18
Cured,.....	2
Died,.....	1
<hr/>	
In Brattleboro In. House during the year there were,.....	46
Cured,.....	7
Died,.....	3
<hr/>	
In Bloomingdale Asylum during the year there were,.....	20
Cured,.....	4
Died,.....	11

In New York State Asylum during the year there were,.....	795
Cured,.....	112
Died,.....	48
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In Pennsylvania Asylum during the year there were,.....	417
Cured,.....	107
Died,.....	26
<hr/>	
In Friend's at Frankford, during the year there were,.....	87
Cured,.....	14
Died,.....	6
<hr/>	
In the Trenton Asylum there were during the year,.....	264
Cured,.....	37
Died,.....	8
<hr/>	
In the Maryland Asylum there were,.....	209
Cured,.....	32
Died,.....	16
<hr/>	
In the Ohio Asylum there were,.....	601
Cured,.....	163
Died,.....	40
<hr/>	
In the Easter Asylum there were,.....	238
Cured,.....	24
Died,.....	23
<hr/>	
In the New Hampshire Asylum there were,.....	215
Cured,.....	45
Died,.....	12

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. TREZEVANT.

November 5th, 1852.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum :

The Report of the Physician, embracing all the information which you would desire from the Superintendent, authorizes that officer to rest satisfied with a mere recapitulation of that part of his Report relative to the

patients received, those discharged, and those now in the house, with such statistics as the imperfect history of each case will admit.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, (Nov. 5th, 1851,) we had under our

care,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Received to this date,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Making total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Of whom there have been cured,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
“ “ “ “ “ removed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
“ “ “ “ “ died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
And lost by suicide,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Making,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Leaving under care,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
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Of which number 62 are paying patients, 73 are paupers, 72 males and 63 females. Among those received the past year, there were 35 paying patients and 11 paupers; eighteen were recent cases and twenty-eight of more than 12 months duration. Thirteen of the recent cases received have been cured; the average time they were under treatment was twenty-eight weeks or six and a half months.

With few exceptions, those cases remaining in the house were old or chronic cases when they were received—a strong argument in favour of placing the insane, as early as practicable, under hospital discipline, with special regard to the greater probability of speedy or eventual cure, as well as on the score of economy.

Under all the embarrassing circumstances of crowded wards, &c. alluded to in the excellent Report of the Physician, we have had the health of our patients preserved, a good proportion of those received have been cured, others are improving; all have been benefitted by the soothing influence of moral and religious discipline, as is manifest by a remarkable state of contentment and cheerfulness among our patients.

We have not been unmindful of the great importance of keeping distinct the different grades of patients and forms of insanity, although we have not been able so fully to carry out our classification as we could have desired; yet it has been done to a great extent, and particularly and carefully so while the patients are within doors. The tables and parlours occupied by each class are entirely distinct.

Our library is a source of much enjoyment to many of our inmates. The contributions of Dr. Trezevant have largely increased the number and variety of volumes; and by a recent resolution of the Board of Regents, “that each member shall contribute to the library,” together with the donations which may be expected from the kind liberality of others.

we may very confidently indulge the expectation, that this appliance to the Institution will be gradually enlarged, thereby affording corresponding advantages to such patients as may be enabled to enjoy its benefits.

Connected with this source of reading, we are also under obligations to several gentlemen, who are not in any wise allied to the Institution, but as citizens of the State, whose kind contributions evidence in no small degree, the manifestation of deep and abiding interest to further the exertions of the Board of Regents in behalf of the afflicted who have been entrusted to their care. In addition to the papers which I subscribe for, and after reading, place at the disposal of such of our patients as may desire them, we are indebted to the proprietors of the "Fairfield Herald and Register," "Yorkville Remedy," Union, "Southern Patriot," "Palmetto State Banner," "Temperance Advocate," and "Family Friend," for copies of their respective issues; and to Messrs. Johnston & Cavis, of the Carolinian, we are largely indebted for a supply of such of their exchanges as are best adapted to the cases which are daily benefitted thereby. Our Post Master also, (J. B. Glass,) does not forget us, but frequently contributes from the mass of unclaimed papers and periodicals, a variety which is ever acceptable and useful.

These contributions being, as they are, the free-will offering of the contributors, are calculated to heighten the gratification which we experience, that whilst to ourselves is confided the immediate management of the afflicted, there are those around us, in our midst and abroad, who cheer us on in our exertions, by no slight tokens of their confidence and kindness. The Superintendent, therefore, having daily evidence of the effects of these contributions, tenders his warm acknowledgments, and might add, without any presumption, those of the Board of Regents also.

It is expected that the Superintendent will afford to your Board the necessary information of the males and females who officiate under him in their respective duties. Where there has been constant attention on the part of all, special discrimination might perhaps be invidious. It would seem necessary, however, and not unjustly to others, to state that the principal male attendant, Thomas Leavý, with his usual faithfulness, has been unremitting in the discharge of his duties. Mrs. Burchell also, the Matron of the Institution, on all occasions, has been kind, accommodating and punctual, and deserves the confidence of your Board. The other attendants, both male and female, are recommended also to your favor, having in all instances been obedient, kind and attentive. And as connected with this division of my report, it affords me no small gratification to state to your Board, that in the frequent communications which I have received, whether from patients who have returned to their friends restored in health of mind, or whether from the friends of such as have

been removed from the Institution, cured or otherwise, there is abundant testimony evinced of the kindness and care of our attendants, by the warmth of the thanks tendered, in consequence of that kindness and care. In proof that the character of our attendants for humane attention and care, and obedience to the rules of the Institution, should have its proper weight, in estimating the benefits derivable from the treatment of patients, it is only necessary to say, that at no period has there been a greater number of important and highly interesting cases than during the past year. Individuals of great worth and excellence of character, cherish with grateful remembrance the result of the united efforts of your Physician and others in their behalf, and have embraced an early opportunity to render their acknowledgments, as before mentioned.

The farm and vegetable garden affords recreation and gentle labour to those who are disposed to such enjoyment; besides their value in supplying our tables abundantly with vegetables. To others, the green house and flower gardens are sources of much gratification. Various games have been introduced for the amusement of our inmates, and several are now enjoyed by them; yet means are wanting by which we may amuse and employ such as neither read nor work, and who take no interest in the amusements provided for them.

In reference to visitors, I would remark that in very many cases it is all-important, and the welfare of the patient demands the restriction, that visits on the part of *friends* should be strictly interdicted. Not so, however, to the same extent the visit of strangers, and even with such some prudential word of caution should be adopted. Such visitors are always enjoined that conversation with the patients is *not* allowable, and that enquiries as regards persons, names, and causes of lunacy, or peculiar hallucinations of those in our care, are all improper; but in all cases this caution has not been heeded, and light and frivolous conduct on the part of some has rather tended to the disadvantage of the patients, and by no means contributed to a satisfaction of the curiosity of the visitor.

Whilst I make allusion to this subject, as connected with the welfare of the Institution, with a great deal of delicacy, as well in reference to the feelings of patrons, whose relatives or friends have been, or still are, inmates of the Asylum, as to the very many circumspect and considerate visitors, who, from time to time, have been admitted, I would most respectfully suggest that a card be printed, having proper directions by which visitors may be informed at a glance of the rules and regulations of admissions, and the same to be placed in the hands of visitors at the discretion of the Superintendent. It is well, however, in this place to state, that under no circumstances whatever, are visitors permitted to ex-

nine the building and the wards, unaccompanied by the Superintendent Physician.

It affords me much pleasure to state that several presents, consisting of many articles and materials for fancy work, have been contributed by Miss Dix, showing that she still manifests a deep regard for this Institution, connecting it with others, by these evidences of her great and extended philanthropy towards the unfortunate insane.

The Rev. E. B. Hort continues faithfully to discharge the duties of Chaplain, which are beneficial to those who attend.

Having thus brought to the consideration of your Board such matters as are connected with my duties and supervision, and such other matters as are rendered incidentally proper for me to report, if I may be permitted the liberty to tender an opinion as regards the Institution, or to make comparison on its circumscribed limits, as well for present as for future accommodation and benefit, I would, with the utmost deference, refer your Board to my report of 1851. It was to the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," and to the subsequent visits to Asylums for the insane that I was enabled to make that report. The conclusions at which I then arrived, and the suggestions thereon made, have not been changed by any subsequent information, far less by subsequent experience and observation in the discharge of my duties in this Institution.

On the contrary, I would rather be emboldened to say, that with every revolving year, I am more convinced in the necessity of the improvements therein suggested, in order to carry out the beneficent intentions of the founders of the Institution.

Annexed I beg leave to present my Statistical Report; also my Report as Secretary and Treasurer.

Commending our Institution to the care and protection of Divine Providence, and imploring His blessing on the efforts made to extend its usefulness, the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PARKER, Superintendent.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 5, 1852.

Superintendent's Report of Cases in the Lunatic Asylum, November 5, 1852.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration before Admission	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
13 May, 1830.	25	M.	Widower,	Chester, Georgia,	S. Carolina,	8 years,	Unknown,	Demented.	
23 Dec. "	21	F.	Single,	York,	S. C.	1 1/2 "	Loss of friends,	Improved, quite industrious.	
29 "	27	M.	Married,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Imbecile	
42 April, 1831.	25	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	18 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile and idle, health delicate.	
56 Jan. 1832.	40	F.	Widow,	New Jersey,	S. C.	10 years,	Hereditary,	Insane, careless in person, and dissatisfied	
65 Aug. "	37	M.	Single,	Charleston,	N. J.	8 months,	Imbecile,	Imbecile and partially paralyzed.	
85 Feb. 1832.	41	F.	"	"	Ireland,	14 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile, industrious	
87 "	38	F.	"	"	France,	2 "	Mortified Pride,	Insane, industrious and ill-tempered.	
97 March, "	35	M.	"	Chester, Rhodeburg,	S. C.	18 months,	Unknown,	Insane, works occasionally.	
99 April, 1834.	34	M.	"	Rieland,	Ireland,	12 "	Intemperance,	Imbecile and idle.	
117 Feb. "	32	M.	"	Orangeburg,	S. C.	From birth	Imbecile,	Imbecile, obliging and industrious.	
135 Oct. "	37	M.	Widower,	Barnwell,	Germany,	10 months,	Unknown,	Insane, industrious, works in garden.	
137 Nov. "	35	M.	Single,	Newberry,	S. C.	7 "	Masturbation,	Imbecile, works on farm.	
141 Feb. 1835.	25	M.	"	Richland,	S. C.	12 "	Intemperance,	Epileptic, ill-tempered.	
148 June, "	20	M.	"	S. C.	S. C.	12 "	Hereditary,	Imbecile, fond of music and drawing.	
157 Nov. "	24	F.	Married,	Columbia,	S. C.	8 "	Bad Temper,	Insane, industrious.	
181 Oct. 1836.	28	M.	Single,	Marlboro',	S. C.	12 "	Religious Enthusiasm	Works occasionally, insane.	
198 Nov. 1837.	22	M.	"	York,	S. C.	5 "	Unknown,	Demented.	
199 Jan. 1838.	30	F.	"	Abbeville,	S. C.	12 years,	Religious Enthusiasm	Imbecile, industrious.	
202 June, "	19	F.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Imbecile,	Demented.	
212 Aug. "	17	F.	"	Transient,	Unknown,	"	Demented,	Demented, will work occasionally.	
240 July, 1839.	24	M.	Married,	Sunter,	S. C.	8 months,	Hereditary,	Irritable and disposed to fight.	
248 Nov. "	35	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	12 "	Intemperance,	Insane, but industrious.	
261 May, 1840.	45	F.	Widow,	Edgefield,	S. C.	4 years,	Ill-treatment,	Demented.	
268 Oct. "	30	M.	Married,	Fairfield,	S. C.	4 months,	Unknown,	Imagines himself owner of all he sees.	
296 Nov. "	35	F.	Single,	York,	S. C.	5 years,	Domestic Trouble.	Imbecile, but useful in the house.	
296 "	32	F.	Married,	Savannah,	Georgia,	8 months,	Imbecile,	Insane, neat in person, industrious.	
297 Dec. 1841.	27	M.	Single,	Transient,	Uncertain,	"	Imbecile,	Idiot.	
299 Jan. 1842.	22	M.	"	Montgomery, Ala.	"	2 years,	Masturbation,	Imbecile, works in garden.	
300 "	29	F.	"	Edgefield,	S. C.	4 "	Unknown,	Raving maniac one-fourth of her time.	
301 Feb. "	27	M.	"	Greenville,	S. C.	1 "	Religious Excitement	Insane, industrious.	
303 "	40	M.	"	Union,	Ireland,	5 "	Epileptic,	Unimproved, treacherous.	
306 March, 1842.	34	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	8 "	Unknown,	Insane, very gentle, fond of painting.	
314 July, "	35	M.	Married,	York,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Insane, lively and hearty	

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration for Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
317	Sept. 1842.	26	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Reads and writes, only occupation.
318	" "	42	M.	Widow,	"	S. C.	1 year,	Political Excitement,	Always writing for "Government."
321	" "	45	F.	Single,	Barnwell,	S. C.	4 years,	Grief child drowned,	Improved, works at times.
335	March, 1843	30	F.	Single,	Sunter,	S. C.	1½ "	Unknown,	Insane, industrious.
337	May, "	24	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	1½ "	Political Excitement,	Demented.
343	July, "	19	F.	"	Darlington,	S. C.	8 "	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
345	" "	28	M.	"	Montgomery,	S. C.	4 "	Unknown,	Insane, inoffensive.
349	Dec. "	22	M.	"	Laurens,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Industrious.
356	" "	48	M.	Widow,	Charleston,	S. C.	8 "	Unknown,	Remains unimproved, quiet.
352	Jan. 1844.	30	F.	Single,	"	Ireland,	2 "	Unknown,	Industrious and talkative.
361	June, "	27	F.	Married,	"	Ireland,	8 months,	Domestic Trouble.	Demented.
362	" "	35	F.	Widow,	"	S. C.	12 "	Unknown,	Paroxysmal.
383	May, 1845.	82	M.	Single,	Spartanburg,	S. C.	From birth,	Imbecile,	Works, disposed to escape.
392	Sept. "	50	M.	Married,	Darlington,	S. C.	3 years,	Unknown,	Very industrious in executing useless jobs.
393	Oct. "	45	M.	Single,	Alabama,	S. C.	1½ "	Unknown,	Cuts wood, and makes political speeches.
407	July, 1847.	33	F.	Married,	"	S. C.	4 "	Ill-health,	Paroxysmal, at times violent.
423	March, 1847.	23	F.	Single,	Abbeville,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Demented.
426	" "	38	F.	Married,	Darlington,	N. C.	1 "	Unknown,	Demented.
427	April, "	40	M.	Married,	Lexington,	S. C.	10 months,	Unknown,	Hemiplegic.
432	May, "	31	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	1 year,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
435	July, "	26	M.	"	Barnwell,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Imaginates himself a Bishop.
487	" "	23	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	3 "	Masturbation,	Insane, industrious and noisy.
437	" "	20	M.	"	New York,	N. Y.	Uncertain,	Unknown,	Came here in search of land.
441	Nov. "	50	F.	Single,	Mobile,	N. Y.	2 years,	Apoplexy,	Improved, industrious.
447	" "	40	M.	Widow,	Mississippi,	S. C.	3 "	Imbecile,	Demented.
452	Feb. 1848.	34	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	10 "	Domestic Trouble,	Spends her time in reading.
455	" "	68	F.	Widow,	Tusculooosa,	S. C.	8 months,	Hereditary,	Demented.
458	April, "	24	M.	Single,	Laurens,	S. C.	From birth,	Epileptic,	Epileptic, fits almost daily.
464	June, "	19	M.	"	York,	S. C.	3 years,	Unknown,	Demented, works.
466	" "	40	F.	"	Orangeburg,	Ireland,	9 "	Unknown,	Boisterous and ill-tempered.
471	Aug. "	52	F.	Widow,	Abbeville,	S. C.	4 months,	Unknown,	Quiet and industrious.
475	Sept. "	31	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	2 years,	Masturbation,	Demented.
486	Dec. "	23	M.	"	Fairfield,	S. C.	15 "	Epilepsy,	Remains unimproved.
488	Jan. 1849.	30	M.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Superintendent's Report—Continued.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration for Admission.	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
492	March, 1849.	27	M.	Single,	Alabama,	Alabama,	3 years,	Unknown,	Unimproved, works occasionally.
496	April, "	34	F.	Married,	Sumter,	S. C.	3½ "	Ill-health,	In last stage of Consumption.
497	" "	31	F.	Married,	Georgia,	S. C.	5 years,	Ill-health,	Paroxysmal.
501	May, "	27	M.	Single,	Barnwell,	S. C.	4 months,	Hereditary,	Imbecile.
504	" "	30	M.	"	Georgia.	Georgia,	2 years,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
506	" "	60	M.	"	Abbeville,	S. C.	7 "	Hereditary,	Epileptic.
521	Aug. "	24	F.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	1 "	Hereditary,	Imbecile.
524	Oct. "	41	F.	"	Orangeburg,	S. C.	9 "	Epileptic,	Remains unimproved.
526	" "	30	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. C.	8 "	Hereditary,	Remains unimproved.
529	Nov. "	43	F.	Single,	Sumter,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Imbecile, occasionally works.
533	Dec. "	34	M.	Widow,	Columbia,	S. C.	5 "	Political Excitement,	Insane, indolent.
541	March, 1850.	38	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. C.	Old case,	Ill-temper,	Insane, indolent.
544	" "	50	F.	Married,	Chester,	S. C.	" "	Unknown,	Furious maniac, (colored man.)
547	" "	40	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. C.	3 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile, but works.
553	April, "	24	F.	Single,	Columbia,	S. C.	20 years,	Epilepsy,	Epileptic.
567	June, "	40	F.	"	Darlington,	S. C.	8 "	Ill-health,	Insane, improved in mind and body.
572	Aug. "	28	M.	"	Charleston,	S. C.	2 "	Unknown,	Insane, improved in mind and body.
577	Sept. "	46	M.	"	Pickens,	S. C.	Old case,	Epilepsy,	Epileptic, imbecile.
578	" "	31	M.	"	"	S. C.	Old case,	Imbecility,	Imbecile.
579	" "	23	F.	"	N. Carolina,	N. C.	4 years,	Ill health,	Cataleptic, health improved.
581	Nov. 1850.	24	M.	Married,	Beaufort,	S. C.	Old case,	Unknown,	Remains much improved.
585	" "	37	F.	"	Lexington,	S. C.	" "	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
586	" "	64	F.	"	Sumter,	S. C.	6 months,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
587	Dec. "	35	M.	Single,	Transient,	S. C.	10 "	Ill-health,	Consumptive.
595	Jan. "	35	F.	Married,	All Saints P.	Ireland,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
596	" "	48	F.	Widow,	Charleston,	S. C.	4 years,	Unknown,	Insane, noisy and cheerful.
599	Feb. "	55	F.	Married,	Kershaw,	S. C.	8 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
600	March, "	24	M.	Widower,	Edisto Island,	S. C.	2 months,	Excitement,	Unimproved.
608	April, "	55	M.	Single,	Fairfield,	S. C.	7 years,	Epilepsy,	Epileptic.
619	June, "	20	F.	Single,	Transient,	N. C.	Unknown,	Unknown,	Insane, (colored woman.)
621	July, "	60	F.	"	Fairfield,	S. C.	30 years,	Imbecile,	Remains unimproved.
625	Aug. "	41	F.	Single,	Alabama,	S. C.	4 years,	Ill-health.	Improved.
629	Oct. "	37	F.	Married,	Greenville,	S. C.	2 years,	Unknown,	Remains, improved.
630	" "	34	F.	"					

Superintendent's Report—Continued.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age when received.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Residence.	Place of Nativity.	Duration for Admission	Supposed Cause.	Remarks.
634	Oct. 1851.	35	F.	Married,	Wadesboro',	N. Carolina,	4 years,	Domestic Trouble,	Remains, improved.
637	Nov. "	45	M.	Widower,	Russel Co.,	Alabama,	15 months,	Unknown,	Remains, unimproved.
638	" "	35	F.	Married,	Augusta,	Georgia,	4 months,	Uterine Disease,	Remains, but much improved.
641	Dec. "	37	M.	(Single)M,	Greenville,	S. Carolina,	6 months,	Unknown,	Remains, but much improved.
642	Jan. 1852.	30	F.	Married,	Abbeville,	S. Carolina,	Old case,	Unknown,	Remains unimproved.
643	" "	52	M.	Married,	Beaufort,	S. Carolina,	7 years,	Hereditary,	Paroxysmal, has had former attacks.
646	Feb. "	42	F.	Single,	York,	S. Carolina,	2 years,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
649	March, "	40	M.	Single,	Anson Co.,	N. Carolina,	24 years,	Ill health,	Unimproved.
650	" "	25	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	4 years,	Unknown,	Remains quiet and contented.
651	" "	45	M.	Married,	Lexington,	S. Carolina,	15 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
652	" "	64	M.	Widower,	Edgefield.	S. Carolina,	17 years,	Unknown,	Insane, health feeble, (fifth attack.)
653	April, "	22	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	6 years,	Masturbation,	Imbecile.
654	" "	34	M.	Single,	Anderson,	S. Carolina,	12 years,	Unknown,	Insane, no improvement.
655	" "	35	F.	Married,	Georgia,	Georgia,	7 years,	Unknown,	Paroxysmal, at times rational.
656	" "	23	M.	Single,	Montgomery,	Alabama,	3 months,	Ill-health,	Imbecile.
657	" "	38	F.	Married,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	8 months,	Unknown,	Imbecile, (colored woman.)
658	" "	36	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	7 months,	Unknown,	Insane, no improvement.
659	May, "	35	M.	Divorced,	Montgomery,	Alabama,	3 years,	Domestic Trouble,	Imbecile.
660	" "	24	F.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	1 year,	Unknown,	Insane, neat and cheerful.
664	" "	24	F.	Single,	Athens,	Georgia,	6 weeks,	Ill-health,	Much improved in mind and body.
666	" "	31	M.	Married,	Savannah,	Georgia,	4 years,	Ill-health,	Demented.
668	June, "	22	M.	Single,	Anderson,	S. Carolina,	2 weeks,	Ill-health,	Nearly well.
669	" "	31	F.	2 Months,	Greenville,	S. Carolina,	2 months,	Unknown,	Cured and ready to go home.
670	July, "	21	M.	Single,	Charleston,	S. Carolina,	From birth	Idiocy,	Idiot.
673	" "	45	M.	Single,	York,	S. Carolina,	6 years,	Unknown,	Imbecile.
674	Aug. "	23	M.	Single,	Greenville,	S. Carolina,	3 months,	Unknown,	Improving.
676	" "	27	F.	Single,	Williamsburg	S. Carolina,	2 months,	Unknown,	Well and ready to go home.
677	" "	46	M.	Single,	Clarendon,	Ireland,	Old case,	Unknown,	Insane, unfavorable ease.
678	Sept. "	31	F.	Married,	Green Co.,	Alabama,	6 months,	Unknown,	Improving.
679	Oct. "	50	M.	Married,	Chester,	S. Carolina,	4 months,	Intemperance,	Nearly well.
680	" "	47	F.	Single,	Anson Co.,	N. Carolina,	2 years,	Unknown,	Improved.
681	Nov. "	15	M.	Single,	Lancaster,	S. Carolina,	From birth	Imbecile,	Imbecile.
682	" "	27	M.	Single,	Anderson,	S. Carolina,	Old case,	Imbecility.	Imbecile.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending
November 5, 1852.*

1851. Nov'r. 5	By amount in Bank.....	\$ 2,717 14
1852. Nov'r. 5	By amount received to date.....	25.822 14
		\$28,539 28
<i>Disbursed.</i>		
1851. Nov'r. 6	To supplies and salaries.....	\$1,638 27
1852. Dec. 17	" " " "	1,757 97
" Jan'y. 6	" " " "	2,187 55
" Jan'y. 13	" Dr. Trezevant "	995 00
" Feb'y. 16	" supplies and salaries.....	1,986 00
" March 8	" " " "	1,436 13
" April 5	" " " "	2,948 16
" April 26	" Mrs. Wiggins.....	407 63
" May 6	" supplies and salaries.....	2,003 00
" June 7	" " " "	1,213 90
" July 5	" " " "	2,323 07
" Aug. 3	" " " "	1,004 29
" Sept. 6	" " " "	1,287 98
" Oct'r.	" " " "	2,705 53
		\$23,894 48
		4,644 80

We have examined the above accounts, and find them correct and properly vouched.

R. H. GOODWYN, } Committee.
JOHN BRYCE, }